

I would like to see an interest taken in this neglected group of mollusca.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF ACHATINELLIDÆ FROM THE
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BY D. D. BALDWIN.

Amastra henshawi n. sp.

Shell dextral, imperforate or subperforate, solid, ovately conical, apex subacute; surface lusterless, striated with somewhat irregular lines of growth; embryonic whorls under a lens showing very delicate radiating sulcations. Color varies from light to very dark brown, the upper whorls generally much darker than the body whorl; the lower whorls with traces of a deciduous, brown epidermis. Whorls 6, somewhat convex, the last one with a light carination at the periphery; suture well impressed. Aperture ovate, a little oblique, livid white within; peristome acute, slightly thickened within, extremities united with a thin, livid-white parietal callosity; columella white, flexuous, abruptly terminating in a thin lamellar plait.

Length 18, diam. 10 mm.

Habitat: South Kona, Island of Hawaii.

Found in damp woods at the roots of ferns and nearly buried in trash, at altitudes of from 1,800 to 4,000 feet.

We take pleasure in dedicating this shell to Prof. H. W. Henshaw, formerly of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. He discovered both this and the following species. The Professor is at present a resident of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, and his explorations are contributing largely to our knowledge of the land fauna of this island.

Amastra saxicola n. sp.

Shell dextral, imperforate, rather solid, elongately ovate-conic, apex subacute; surface lustreless, sculptured with delicate growth lines; embryonic whorls smooth and polished. Color reddish-brown, tending to lighter shade on the middle whorls; apex pearly white; destitute of the usual fugacious epidermis of this genus. Whorls 7, slightly convex; suture well impressed. Aperture ovate, a little oblique, pinkish within. Peristome simple, acute, not thickened within, extremities joined by a very thin, pinkish parietal callosity;

columella white, flexuous, terminating in a moderately-developed lamellar plait.

Length $20\frac{1}{3}$, diam. 10 mm.

Habitat: Kau, Island of Hawaii.

This shell seems to live among and under rocks to an unusual degree. It is found on old lava flows attached to the under side of rocks, or in loose soil and trash at the base of bunch grass growing on lava flows. The locality is very arid.

Amastra senilis n. sp.

Shell fossil, dextral, deeply perforated, the perforation penetrating to the apex; moderately solid, globose with a short conical spire, apex acute; surface sculptured with coarse, irregular growth lines, with a few irregular cross striæ or ridges on the three lower whorls; embryonic whorls under a lens exhibiting delicate and regular sulcations. Color of the living shell unknown. Whorls 7, convex. Aperture sinuately oval, a little oblique; peristome simple, acute, not thickened within, extremities joined by a thick parietal callosity; columella terminating in a slight, flexuous fold.

Length 23, diam. 18 mm.

Habitat: Hamakua, Island of Hawaii.

This and the following species were discovered and sent to me by Mr. Eugene Horner, of Paauila, Hawaii. They were found at a place called Palihoukapapa on the Hamakua slope of Maunakea, at an elevation of 4,000 feet. The shells were imbedded in the earth about one foot below the surface.

Prof. Henshaw reports other similar localities on the island of Hawaii where there are extensive deposits of fossilized land shells about a foot below the surface of humus. Nearly all the known genera of Hawaiian land shells are represented in these deposits by species, some still extant, others probably now extinct. The deposit of earth above the fossilized shells indicates several hundred years antiquity.

Amastra fossilis n. sp.

Shell fossil, dextral, minutely perforated, somewhat solid; elongately conical, apex rather acute; surface striated with somewhat irregular growth lines; embryonic whorls under a lens exhibiting very delicate and regular sulcations. Color of living shell unknown.

Whorls 7, slightly convex. Aperture oblique, ovate; peristome simple, very thin, columellar margin slightly expanded over the umbilicus; columella terminating in a flexuous thread-like plait.

Length 18, diam. 9 mm.

Habitat: Hamakua, Island of Hawaii.

This shell in shape resembles some of the forms of *Amastra turritella* Fer., which is found on the island of Oahu.

NOTES AND NEWS.

We have lately learned, through Mr. Charles Hedley, of the death of two New Caledonian conchologists—RICHARD ROSSITER, on January 16, 1903, aged 62 years, and JULIEN BERNIER, March 3d, at the age of 55 years. Both died at Noumea. Rossiter formed a large collection of shells, and supplied the types of many new forms to the editors of the *Journal de Conchyliologie*, to John Brazier, of Sydney, N. S. W., his brother-in-law, and to Dr. W. D. Hartman, of West Chester, Pa. His collection will probably be acquired by the Colonial Museum at Noumea. Julien Bernier was Clerk to the local Parliament of New Caledonia, and founded the "Musée Colonial" at Noumea. Some of his material has been described in the *Journal de Conch.* and elsewhere. *Placostylus bernieri* Hartman, and various other species discovered by him, preserve his memory.

A NEW PLEUROTOMARIA.—Mr. Y. Hirase, of Kyoto, Japan, has recently discovered a new species of *Pleurotomaria*, related to *P. beyrichi*, from which it differs in having much more numerous, distinctly beaded spiral cords. In shape and color it resembles *P. beyrichi*. The new form will be described under the name *Pleurotomaria hirasei*.—H. A. PILSERY.

ASHMUNELLA THOMSONIANA COOPERÆ.—I have just found this form living in abundance at Pecos, New Mexico. The greatest diameter of five specimens measured is 16, 15, 15, 15, 15½ mm., thus averaging larger than the original specimens. The basal tooth is single, with at most a faint indication of doubling.—T. D. A. COCKERELL.